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watching the stage with
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
25, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1846

July 7, 1920, Temperature 80.

Rainfall 0.47 inch.

Humidity 91.

July 7, 1919, Temperature 54.

No. 17,996

三拜禮

號七月七年二十百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1920.

日二十月五年庚戌九國民華中

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an infallible remedy—immediately relieves the irritation
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A few drops sprinkled on the hands or any exposed part
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SERIOUS SMASH.

THREE TRAM CARS COLLIDE.

MANY PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

SCRANTON, July 4.

Owing to a telegraph pole struck by lightning falling on the track
near South Pittston, three tram cars collided, piling up in a heap. It is
reported that 18 persons were killed and 100 injured.

WORLD'S BIGGEST BLAST FURNACE.

REVOLUTION IN STEEL-MAKING INDUSTRY.

LONDON, July 5.

The biggest blast furnace in the world was successfully inaugurated at
Ebbw Vale. It will have a weekly output estimated at 3,000 tons. The new
works are hoped to create a revolution in the steel-making industry and
produce the cheapest steel in the world.

EMPIRE TIMBER EXHIBITION.

FAR SIGHTED POLICY REQUIRED.

LONDON, July 5.

The British Empire timber exhibition was opened in London this after-
noon by Prince Arthur of Connaught. There was a very representative
collection of timbers. The prince, in a speech, referred briefly to his im-
pending departure to South Africa, where he would do his utmost to foster
and encourage afforestation. He urged that every Dominion required a
far-sighted policy of forest conservation. The experience of the war had
taught us how large a part timber played in the equipment and movement
of armies and the danger of dependence on foreign sources. He pointed out
that in 1913 90 per cent. of our timber came from abroad. He welcomed
the members of the Empire Forestry Conference which is meeting simulta-
neously with the exhibition. The conference discusses the responsibility
of the State for timber production, and the question of technical forestry,
also the possibility of establishing an Imperial forestry bureau.

BRITISH ASSISTANCE TO THE GREEKS.

MR. BONAR LAW EXPLAINS WHY.

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lt.-Col. Lestrange Malone, Mr.
Bonar Law said that the British naval and military support of the Greeks
against the Turks would be confined to what was necessary to ensure the
freedom of the straits and the fulfilment of the peace terms. The reinforce-
ments sent to Constantinople were intended solely for that purpose.

Replying to another question, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Allies, of
course, were assisting in resisting attack.

Mr. Malone: Have the Turks been informed what the Greeks and the
Allies are fighting for, in view of the fact that the Turks have not yet
signed the Treaty?

Mr. Bonar Law: I do not think it necessary if somebody attacked you
that you should explain to him why you hit him back.

LORD FRENCH HOOTED.

TWO SINN FEINERS KILLED IN ATTACK ON BARRACKS.

LONDON, July 5.

Lord French, landing at Queenstown from a destroyer, met with a
hostile reception from a crowd which followed and hooted him in spite
of a military guard.

Two Sinn Feiners were killed in an attack on the police barracks at
Hollycross, Thurles.

NO DISTINCTION.

Mr. Thomas M.P., speaking at Belfast, warned the railwaymen against
the abuse of sympathetic strikes which would lead to disaster. Labour
representatives would not be intimidated by Sinn Fein or by Unionists. He
could not distinguish between a soldier who shoots and a man who shoots
a soldier.

FABULOUS FIGURES.

GOVERNMENT DEALINGS IN RAW MATERIALS.

LONDON, July 5.

Lord Inverforth's report of his world-wide dealings in raw materials
on behalf of the Government has been issued. It shows a total expenditure
to March 31, 1919, of £227,000,000. The total sales were £225,000,000,
making a turnover of £502,000,000. The cost of administration amounted
to £739,000, while the net profits accruing to the Imperial Government
were £21,314,718. Of the total profits of £39,641,815 nearly £20,000,000 had
been paid out in rebates on profits on home and colonial wool.

The expenditure for the year ended March 31,
1920 exceeded £100,000,000, while the cash receipts were
over £179,000,000, bringing the totals to: Receipts, £393,435,146; and
expenditure £375,273,174. The accounts show that all the money advanced
by the State for the purchase of raw materials has been refunded, with
interest, although large stocks, especially of colonial wool, are still unsold.
The table of the principal raw materials purchased to 1919 gives the
colonial and foreign wool and sheepskins at 2,244 lbs. and 320,419 lbs. re-
spectively and raw cotton at 4,500,000 lbs. The equipment of the army
and navy includes 1,186,000,000 hand bags, 154,000,000 pairs of socks, etc.

Sir Arthur Goldsmith, War Office Director of Raw Materials, in an
accompanying memorandum, states that the saving effected on military
equipment is estimated variously at from £50,000,000 to £200,000,000.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 3.73
To-day's opening rate 3.71

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3rd.
At the conclusion of the reading of the
platform, Mr. Bryan presented five amend-
ments, including a "Bone Dry" plank.

Mr. Cochrane presented the "Wet"
plank in favour of lighter wines and
beers, which was greeted with prolonged
cheering.

Mr. Doherty, of California, presented a
modified Irish plank, not containing a
specific recognition of the Irish Republic.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3rd.
President Wilson has telegraphed to the
Convention as follows: "While our
members are endeavouring to isolate us
among the nations of the world, we are
following the vision of the founders of the
Republic who promised the world the coun-
sel and leadership of the free people of the
United States in all matters affecting
human liberty. That promise was deli-
berately renewed when we entered the
Great War for human freedom. We shall
now keep faith with those who died in
Flanders and redeem it. The course the
party has taken fills me with confidence
of victory."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4th.
In the course of the Prohibition debate
on the floor of the Convention Mr. Colby,
after stating his belief that each delegate
will vote on the liquor question according
to his convictions, declared that Mr. Bryan
was emulating the Republicans who
favoured the Treaty but who all had reser-
vations in their pockets. He reminded him
of the group of people described as meaning
well feebly. Mr. Colby diagnosed the
trouble with the Senate as intellectual lock-
jaw.

Senator Carter Glass briefly criticised
the efforts of those who would deprive Pre-
sident Wilson of the credit for the establish-
ment of the League of Nations.

The liquor question was omitted from
the platform, because the Committee did
not desire to bedevil the issue referring
to the Treaty question.

Senator Glass said that he was unable
to agree with Mr. Bryan in regard to the
later's declaration that he was willing to
remit ten billion dollars indebtedness due
to the United States abroad, if that would
bring universal peace. The price of peace
to the United States was the blood of
American soldiers. Senator Glass was un-
willing to remit that price in dollars. He
proposed that the "Bone Dry" plank be
rejected. The proposal was rejected by
229 votes to 155.

Mr. Bourke Cockran's "Wet" plank
was, likewise, rejected by 726 votes to 356.
The substitute Irish plank was rejected
by 601 votes against 402.

All the other attempts to amend the plat-
form failed, including one proposed by Mr.
Bryan to secure the adoption of a plank
in favour of giving the Senate authority
to ratify treaties by a simple majority
instead of the two-thirds majority now re-
quired.

ITALIANS IN CONFLICT WITH GREEKS.

LONDON, July 5th.

The Times Smyrna correspondent says
that a collision has occurred between the
Italian and the Greek troops on the Tiflis
Railway, the boundary of the Greek and
Italian zones. The Greeks allege that the
Italians were not able to prevent a Turkish
threat to the Greek communications, and
therefore the Greeks occupied positions a
few hundred yards within the Italian zone.
The Italians fired on the Greek soldiers.
There were several casualties on both sides.
The Greeks remain in the positions which
they had taken up in the Italian zone.

EGYPTIAN POLITICIAN'S ARREST.

LONDON, July 5th.

Abdel Rahman, secretary of the local
Committee of Egyptian Delegation in
London has been arrested. Considerable
importance is attached to the arrest and
important developments are expected.

POLAND'S WAR.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Ominous reports are reaching Brussels
regarding the situation of the Polish armies
which are apparently hard pressed by the
Bolsheviks and report a further advance
by the Reds towards Rovno, an important
railway centre on the Galician frontier.
Anxiety is felt regarding the capacity of
the Poles to maintain a prolonged resist-
ance.

The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the
subject, says that the Poles played for high
stakes and lost. There can be no question
of the Allies extricating them from the
dangerous position in which they find
themselves, but diplomatic intervention
will probably be necessary.

AMERICA'S TRANSPORT PROBLEM.

NEW YORK, July 2nd.

A meeting of the associated railway ex-
ecutives has appointed an advisory commit-
tee of nine executives to deal with trans-
port emergencies through co-operative
action on all railroads, with the Inter-
State Commerce Commission.
It is announced that the step has been
taken as a result of the Special Commis-
sion's report which concluded that in order
to preserve private ownership it was in-
dubitable on individual companies by
voluntary action and co-operation to estab-
lish some authority agency authorized to
deal promptly and effectively with such
emergencies as contemplated in the Trans-
portation Act.

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FOR PRESENT WEAR
Made from High Grade Zephyr Shirtings, in Plain White
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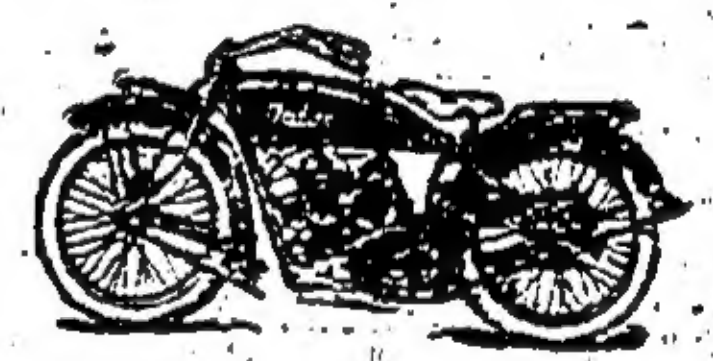
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("DO BE CHAIRFUL")

CHAIR MANUFACTURER.

27 Des Vœux Road,
(three doors from Post Office.)



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INDIAN SCOUTS

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To avoid disappointment get your
name on the waiting list.

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COOKTAIL

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LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on
THURSDAY, July 8, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
A Quantity of
Orange Blossom Chocolates.Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.on
FRIDAY, July 9, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.at Messrs. Yue Fat's Godown,
Kennedy Town,
(For account of the concerned)85 Bags Tonkin Rice,
(Stored in above Godown).85 Bags Tonkin Rice,
(Stored in No. 12 Godown, Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf & Go-
down Co., Ltd., Kennedy Town).Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.on
SATURDAY, July 10, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
(For account of the concerned)700 tons No. 1 Saigon Long White
Rice, broken grains 15 per cent to 20
per cent.700 tons No. 1 Saigon Long White
Rice, broken grains 15 per cent to 20
per cent.700 tons No. 1 Saigon Long White
Rice, broken grains 15 per cent to 20
per cent.Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.on
SATURDAY, July 10, 1920,
commencing at 12 o'clock (noon),
at Messrs. Wah Kee's Godown,
Kennedy Town,
(For account of the concerned)617 Bags Tonkin Rice,
(Stored in above Godown).89 Bags Tonkin Rice,
(Stored in No. 10 Godown, Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf & Go-
down Co., Ltd., West Point).200 Bags Tonkin Rice,
(Stored in Messrs. Yue Fat's
Godown, Kennedy Town).Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.on
MONDAY, July 12, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.at Nos. 2 and 3 Godowns, Holt's Wharf,
Kowloon,
(For account of the concerned)1,000 Boxes Tin Plates.
(all more or less damaged).Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 6, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
GOODWILL OF THE PRACTICE
OF AN ARCHITECThitherto carried on by the late
FREDERICK ENDELL ROSSER
at Nos. 38 & 40 Queen's Road, Central,
Victoriain the Colony of Hongkong
to be sold in two lots by
PUBLIC AUCTIONon
the 12th day of July, 1920, at noon
by
Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers,at Nos. 38 & 40, Queen's Road, Central,
Lot one consists of:—All the right title and interest in the
goodwill of the late Frederick Endell
Rosser, deceased, late of Nos. 38 and 40,
Queen's Road, Central, Victoria Archi-
tect.

Lot two consists of:—

All the office furniture etc., on the
above premises aforesaid.For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to
G. R. HAYWOOD,
No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central
Solicitor for the Administrator,
or
Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,
Duddell Street.Burglar and Fire-resisting
SAFES"Prevention is better
than Cure."The Undersigned have just
received a new consignment of
Milner's Safes.LAMMERT BROS.,
Duddell Street.

INTIMATIONS.

WE HAVE
Just received
A New Supply of
WAR and ARMISTICE
STAMPS.Many varieties and values of
NEW EUROPE
also
CATALOGUES and ALBUMS
for sale.GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 520, Hongkong.HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE
AILMENTSWhen there are diseases prevalent in
the season, it is the most dangerous to
infants and so Great Care must be
taken in feeding them with proper
food otherwise they would give their
Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid
the trouble is to feed them with LACTO-
GEN which resembles human milk.
It is easily digested and promotes
healthy appetite. It keeps the infants
thriving and free from all infantile
ailments.SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China,
Nos. 67 & 69, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1293 & 1294.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDERCHERRY & CO.,
FLODER STREET,
Opposite a Hongkong Hotel,
Telephone No. 491,
Hongkong, March 23, 1914.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

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No. 1 The Kidney Remedy. No. 2 The Urinary Remedy. No. 3 The Blood Remedy.

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EVERY DAY
SMOKING

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

DIAMONDS HIDDEN IN
HAT.250,000 SMUGGLED FROM
MOSCOW.

THRILLS OF ESCAPE.

A remarkable story of the escape
of the Petrograd staff of Messrs.
Vickers Ltd., to England during the
Russian Revolution was told in the
King's Bench Division London,
before Mr. Justice Greer in an
action brought by Mr. John
Ostromoff, a Russian subject, who
now lives at Anerley, Surrey.The defendants were Messrs.
Vickers, Ltd., and General Peter
Balinsky, who was Messrs. Vickers's
chief representative in Russia.Mr. Ostromoff claimed £2,911 in
respect of expenses incurred in travell-
ing from Moscow to England with his
wife and family, and in addition
"a reasonable sum for extraordinary
services rendered."Mr. Hastings said the services
rendered were in enabling General
Balinsky and his family to escape
from the Bolsheviks in Russia with
a large number of valuable documents
belonging to Messrs. Vickers.General Balinsky was an extremely
wealthy man, and Mrs. Balinsky had
something like £50,000 worth of
diamonds concealed upon her.Before the end of October 1917 the
Bolsheviks had overrun Russia and
revolution ensued. The general was
practically confined to his house, and
the only person who seemed to have
been able to keep together the office
was Mr. Ostromoff. In a letter to a
friend in Paris appealing for assistance
to get out of Russia, the general
wrote: "Russia now is one huge
madhouse."Mr. Ostromoff got the general, his
family and staff safely to England. It
took two months to get the party to
Vladivostok. Mr. Ostromoff had to
resort to methods of bribery because
nothing could be done without it.Before their departure, the general
wanted to get a large number of docu-
ments and a considerable sum of
money he had in a safe at the bank.Mr. Ostromoff, after two or
three weeks' work got at the person
who had charge of the keys of the
safe, and obtained leave to open it.Next morning he persuaded General
Balinsky to go with him; but when
they reached the bank the man who
had been bribed was not there.Another man said: "For a further
bribe, you may open your safe, but
I am going to be there." The safe
was opened and the money and the
papers were seen.The man in charge recognized
French and other notes and put
them in his pocket. He did not
know what the English notes were,
and said he was going to see.The man went to consult another person
outside to the intense terror of
General Balinsky who seemed to have
reached a state bordering on col-
lapse.Mr. Ostromoff meanwhile took
all the remaining notes and papers
from the safe and put them in his
pocket and waited.On the man in charge of the safe
returning with others, there was a
discussion and finally Mr. Ostromoff
and the general were kicked out of
the bank into the street.Describing the journey to Vladivo-
stok, counsel said that the general's
wife was carrying diamonds of an
enormous value in her hat and hollow
buttons of her coat.On the train was a party of touring
music-hall performers. Mr. Ostromoff
decided to turn the whole party,
children included, into music-hall
performers, and they joined the
troupe. At every station, the train
was searched but ultimately the party
reached Vladivostok and finally sailed
for Japan.The general's view of life took a
very pronounced change as soon as
he got out of Russia. Whereas formerly
he was somewhat depressed and
very little in evidence, when he reached
Japan he once more became his light-
hearted self and proceeded to write
a letter of 35 pages of his adventures.
The letter narrated his gallantry on
the journey and even went so far as
to say that the idea of joining the
theatrical troupe came into his head.After reaching Yokohama, the
general stopped paying Mr. Ostromoff
even his expenses, so the latter
kept himself and his wife and family
on money certain people in Russia
had given him to take to England
for safety.Though the general had given a
figure of £2,190 as representing Mr.
Ostromoff's expenses, he afterward
wrote of this account: "This account
is so audacious as to exceed all re-
quirements of common sense."Counsel said that since Mr.
Ostromoff left Russia, he had
nothing from Messrs. Vickers to
keep his wife and family and while
he was legally wrong in using for his
expenses the money entrusted to him
by certain people in Russia to bring
him to England, that money
would be paid back directly
he was paid by Messrs. Vickers.Mr. Ostromoff, giving evidence,
said the general told him that the
arrangement was that Messrs. Vic-
kers, Ltd., would pay the expenses
of his wife and two children if he
would get the staff out of Russia.A week before he started with the
party from Moscow to Vladivostok,
added Mr. Ostromoff, Lady Muriel
Paget, who had been in charge of
hospital work, had to travel in a
cattle wagon. The journey to Vladivo-
stok occupied 17 days.Mr. Hogg, K.C., referring to ex-
penses set out in Mr. Ostromoff's
bill, said that at the Ritz-Carlton in
New York he was charging £1 a day
for breakfast alone.These are hotels for millionaires,"
he observed."HARMLESS DUST."
CAUSE OF EXPLOSIONS.The explosion which wrecked an
Edinburgh cork factory was probably
caused by what is usually considered
as harmless dust. Any dust that
will burn can be made to explode
under certain conditions. All that is
necessary is that there shall be a
mixture of air and dust in definite
proportions (says a London paper).Some years ago three flour mills
were destroyed as the result of a
mysterious explosion, and experi-
ments subsequently carried out left
no possibility of doubt but that flour
dust was the cause. It was de-
monstrated that two ounces of flour
dust in a box containing two cubic
feet of air could be exploded with
sufficient force to upset two big men
standing on the lid. From which it
was calculated that about 200lb. of
flour dust ignited in 4,000 cubic feet
of air would throw a weight of 2,500
tons to a height of 100ft.

ANOTHER RIVETLESS SHIP.

An electrically-welded ship recently
launched from a shipyard at Birken-
head, England, makes the second of
this novel class of vessel. No rivets
have been employed even in the hull,
all the plates being butt-welded by
the electric arc process. The first
100-ton ship constructed on this
principle has been at sea for over two
years, and has thoroughly justified
the confidence expressed by the
British engineers who advocated this
radical change in methods of ship
construction in order to save labour
and materials.Mr. Ostromoff: I had to go to
the same hotel as General Balinsky.
He was nervous.Mr. Ostromoff admitted that he
got 150,000 roubles from Messrs.
Higgs and Co., to bring home and
that he had not paid them.His wife sent 50,000 roubles which
were in this house in New York.
She did not know it belonged to
Messrs. Higgs. He agreed that he
had 50,000 roubles from another
person in Russia.The wife of a Russian doctor he
met gave him two cheques and asked
him to send her the money. So far
he had been prevented from doing so.
He was on the point of starting and
he had either to use the money in
his charge or die.How much of the money have
you?—None.Do you call that honest?—You
may call it dishonest, but I was com-
pelled to do so because of the treat-
ment I had from the defendant.

The hearing was adjourned.

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BIRTHS.

WESTBROOK.—On June 25, at Sandgate, England, to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Westbrook, a son, **ROSENFELD.**—On June 29, at San Francisco, Cal., to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenfeld, a daughter, **Gene Martha Frances.**

MARRIAGE.

SIM-FRASER.—On June 30, at Shanghai, William Rowland Sim of Southsea, England, to Cristina Fraser, of Nairn, Scotland.

DEATHS.

KLIENE.—On the 30th of June, at Shanghai, Amy, relict of A. Kliene, Chinese Customs service. Aged 74 years.

The China Mail.

NEWS, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1920.

ADVERSARIA.

After studying Bolshevism at first hand, SINX in the person of the FEINER, late Trotsky, and declaring that it cannot endure (though it will beat the Poles, and serve 'em right) Adversarius now turns his attention to Chin Fane. A very obvious Sinn Feiner was incarcerated at Hongkong until he bailed him out the other night. He was in a cell in which he had no room to sit upright, or to stretch himself, and he hadn't had a drink for many hours. In addition he was very mangy. His name is Huck Finn; he chews tobacco, and is undoubtedly a Sinn Feiner. We took him home, and gave him a Condy bath and vast quantities of food and drink. He said "begorra" several times, omitting the b and the g, and swore at a passing dog. When he has settled down, his views should be interesting. They will be delivered exclusively in this column. He is a Primate, with a military carriage, and is probably related to Nyctiphibicus.

There is no need to make a PARABLE OF, so long as good ones can be picked up ready made. Here is one from the vivacious columns of the *China Echo*, next to the *China Mail*, the most readable paper in the Far East: "There was once a small and very select band of per-

fect people, who realising their perfection, decided that the rest of the world should be allowed to see to what extent it was possible even in these vulgar times for ordinary human beings to become really perfect. So one-day they gathered together in a place of public resort, and the Rest of the world gathered together there also in their multitudes to learn if they might some day by diligence and self-denial also achieve perfection. And the perfect people moved before them and spoke for many hours until the multitudes grew weary and many of them returned to their homes, saying one to the other: "It is true we have seen with our eyes how perfectly ridiculous people can make themselves," and the perfect people pitied their want of understanding, until the leader of the band soothed them with fair words saying the Rest of the world is composed of perfect fools! So the select band rose and ate themselves upon a lofty pinnacle and the Rest of the world went about its business as usual, unashamed, and left them there seated knowing that they must remain there for ever."

A proficient soldier, PROFICIENCY physically inefficient as a result of illness acquired from trench conditions, is a proper object of sympathy; but the papers, including the *Times*, that have been arguing he should get his "proficiency pay" are wrong. The drawer of proficiency pay must be "physically capable of performing the duties of his rank," and to pay the extra sixpence a day to one not so capable would, as *Truth* points out, make a farce of the principle. It is not the fault of the proficient soldier that he is not physically capable, and he has a clear claim on the Pensions Ministry, for a disablement pension. A man might be a proficient pianist, but he would not get a proficient pianist's fees if his fingers went phut with rheumatism.

At Barnsley (West Riding) two "old ABLE" contumelious" were charged with begging. They begged because they couldn't get jobs. They were sent to jail for a fortnight, the magistrate remarking that "the begging nuisance is again becoming intolerable." By "again," we presume his Washup alluded to the year 1914, when the begging was done by others.

We have been WRONG ONCE wrong again about MORE, croquet. Two days ago we printed Last word re croquet, and here are some more words, which look

as if they have a right go in. "One-time Player" writes: "Dear Adversarius. Have at you! The point under discussion was 'peeling,' not 'pepping' (I admit I proposed to discuss a couple of the latter, but this you ignored) and my statement was that any one ball could 'peel' any other ball. That only a rover can 'peg out' I thought everyone knew."

You are right about the two 'optional' settings, but seeing that practically all tournaments displayed under the single peg setting there is really very little option. Yours very truly,

A ONE-TIME PLAYER. It was rude of us to ignore the invitation to discuss a couple of cold ones, and we apologise. It was an extraordinary oversight, for we are no friend of Fussfooters. Five thirty, Hongkong, any p.m. can do. But now, is our correspondent attempting the heinous task of pulling the leg of the champion leaguer? It looks like it. His distinction between 'peeling' and 'pepping' looks like it. Peeling, as we understand it, is pepping—pepping out an opponent's rover. There is no point in it otherwise, the idea being to eliminate the more dangerous opponent. We said that only a rover could 'peel' or 'peg out' another rover. "One-time player" said any player could. Rule 22 confirmed our view. Now he wants to define 'peeling' in some other way. It cannot be done. The Enc. Brit. says: "Peeling is the term applied to the device of putting a partner's or an opponent's ball through the hoops with a rise to ultimately pepping it out." Any ball can put any other ball through a hoop or hoops. That is well-known. But there is no sense in putting an opponent through unless you gain by it, and will you are yourself a rover, you cannot peg out an opponent.

Now we know why RED COATS, the army is to be put back into regimental uniforms, at a cost of some millions sterling. It is "necessary," they say, and "essential," to keep in esprit de corps. Any-one would be justified in gathering from that, that esprit de corps dwindled and died in khaki. Cap and shoulder badges cannot have counted. Men who were "over there" tell us that there was no lack of esprit de corps, and we want to believe them; but we cannot ignore the fact that Winston ought to know best. If he says new parade uniforms are necessary and essential, well, he says it. Until the taxpayers "sack the lot," they must put up with it.

Dear Uncle,—In acknowledging our friendly greeting of Declaration Day, you demand "specific instances" of your forgetfulness of your own principles, at which we mildly hinted. We had in mind the following bit from a recent article by H. W. Nevins, who was in New York on May Day, and saw Mitchell Palmer's panicky preparations. He says: "Still the apparent carelessness of the population toward encroachments upon its personal freedom does certainly astonish me. The authorities chose May Day for transferring Mollie Seiner, a courageous young girl of twenty, to the goal in which she is to remain a prisoner for fifteen years. Her offence was that, with three men (condemned to twenty years) she issued a pamphlet protesting against the use of American troops in any invasion of Russia. She was tried and condemned under the Espionage Act, the uglier sister of our Dorn. In the Supreme Court at Washington seven of the nine judges supported the sentence, but the two most famous judges in the country, Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Brandeis, refused. Mr. Holmes even maintained that she had as much right to issue the pamphlet as the framers of the Constitution had to frame that. Everyone knows the sentence is outrageous, but indignation is silent. Mr. Debs remains in jail. In a day or two Mr. James Larkin will be sentenced. All the capitalist papers but one have agreed to say nothing of his trial. The Lusk laws, which outlaw every man and woman suspected of 'Socialistic opinions' (whatever that may mean), have been passed by the Legislature of this State of New York. People hope that the Governor will veto them, but no one knows, and indignation is silent."

A friend of ours last evening was accusing the Americans of selfishness in the use of the word "plank" for an item of political policy. To begin with, he admits that this thought was forced upon him by Reuter, who is not an American. American news coming to us through Reuter does not come in the American language, but in English as Reutered. It is condensed for telegraphic purposes, and unless its words come between quote and unquote, we have to guess the ideas behind them, and clothe them for ourselves in seemingly dictation. On this ground alone the

friendly criticism of our American friends must be a washout. Another objection to such literary hypercriticism cannot be too often stated, because it is so habitually overlooked. British references to American "slang," more often than not, refer to good English idioms derived from England long ago, kept fresh by Americans, but forgotten by ourselves, buried in the maze of our own modern and very stupid slang. If American "slang," so-called (which is usually not slang at all) is "terse and informative," ours is seldom so. Any language that is terse and informative is ipso facto good language, and to be commended, admired, and adopted. Our critical friend in our opinion rather gives himself away in these words: "Perhaps it was the unfamiliarity of it." We rather like the word "platform," but we don't like "plank." Maybe, we're old-fashioned. Even that modest excuse for cavilling must be refused him, since he confesses the word was unfamiliar to him. Where can he have been all this long while? We English have long used the figure of speech "platform" for general party policy, and by a quite natural extension of the image, and for an equally long period, we have been accustomed to describe a party decision on any specific issue as a plank of its platform. It is clear metaphor, unmistakable, "terse and informative." Moreover and forby, it is quite English. It is not American.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Chinese reported to the Police that his wife was missing from home. He suspects that she has eloped with a former lover.

A Chinese was removed to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday suffering from injuries received through being knocked down by a tram car at the intersection of Des Voeux Road West and Centre Street. His injuries are not serious.

One of the few remaining historic buildings of Calcutta is soon to be demolished. This is now used as a police court and is 150 years old. Seraj-ud-Dowlah utilized it as a Zenana. Historians say that the Hooghly at that time swept past its western boundary.

Strict censorship has been instituted on all telegrams, outgoing and incoming, in Bankow during the present period of restlessness. The Chinese Telegraph Administration of Hankow has declared that it will hold itself responsible for any delays in the transmission of telegrams.

The corpse of a Chinese scavenger, aged about 42 years, has been removed to the mortuary. The body was found in a nullah in Kennedy Road, near the magazine in the small hours of this morning, with the head smashed. It is surmised that the man accidentally fell into the nullah.

The Committee appointed by the Governor of Ceylon to consider whether it is desirable to establish workhouses in Ceylon for professional beggars who do not make a practice of begging from religious motives, met during September, October, and November, 1919, to consider the question and agreed that workhouses were desirable.

Sir John Randles, M.P., who is now on his way home from a visit to the Far East, was interviewed at Ottawa, and there delivered himself of the opinion that as Far Eastern imports had turned to Britain and other European countries for better quality goods than Japan supplies, Japan had been made to dispose of her surplus stocks—and hence the slump.

Strikes in Shanghai are getting so common they may hardly be worth newspaper notice after a while, so long as the strikers keep within the law and avoid contact with the police. On June 30, says the *N.C. Daily News*, 700 to 800 workers in the Amoy Bird Co.'s egg works in Yangtszepoo Road quit work without notice, probably not having decided what increase of wages to ask for.

Tailors numbering 5,000 are now on strike in Shanghai, demanding 20 per cent. increase in wages which they claim is necessary because of the high cost of rice and other commodities. There have been several arrests of strikers who have intimidated masters, demanding that shops be closed, and the men of shreds and needles are liable to figure prominently in Mixed Court proceedings during the next few days.—*N.C. Daily News*.

Communications from several provinces show that poppy is being extensively cultivated in the provinces of Yunnan, Fukien, Kweichow and Shensi; and to some extent in Honan, Szechuan, Chihli, and Kansu. From one district in Hunan, round Shenchow, and in seven *hsien* districts, the poppy is cultivated. And in the district known as Shuiyuan, around Jehol, poppy is largely grown. The significant fact, comments the *N.C. Daily News*, is that poppy is grown not simply with the cognizance of the local officials, but at their instigation.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

THE DEFENCE STATED.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT DUE TO BAD STATE OF NERVES.

Continuing our yesterday's report of the case in which Mr. W. J. Williams of No. 55 Kennedy Road, was charged with manslaughter, it being alleged that he shot at and killed Chinese constable C331, Lo Kum, on the night of July 3, outside his residence, the following is the evidence taken after we had gone to press:

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. Y. K. To said: About 1.35 a.m. on the 4th instant Lo Kum was brought to hospital by Sergeant Kelly. He had two bullet wounds on the right thigh, the entry of the bullet being in the inner side of the right thigh about three inches above the knee joint. The exit was a much larger wound about the same level at the back of the thigh. There were some muscles protruding through the exit wound and the long bone of the thigh was also fractured in its lower third. He was suffering from extreme loss of blood and from profound shock. I had to give a transfusion of saline into the veins at once. His condition improved a few hours later and I operated on him at about 10 a.m. with his consent. I found the main arteries and veins, and nerves completely torn. Under such circumstances there was practically no hope of saving the leg. After consulting Dr. Moore, I amputated the leg. He underwent the operation fairly well, but owing to extreme loss of blood and shock, which he had suffered since his injury he died at 1.20 p.m. The body was identified by Sergeant Kelly as of C.C. 511 Lo Kum. The cause of death was loss of blood and shock following the injury.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nash, witness said that from the observation of the wound he thought the shot must have been fired at from a distance of about six to seven feet. He believed that the man received the wound while practically facing the door. From the condition of the wound he thought it was not a rebound but from a direct hit. There was no charring of the skin.

A photograph of the steps leading to the door was introduced as an exhibit.

DECEASED'S MOVEMENTS ON FATAL NIGHT.

Chu Heng, C.C. 248, said:—I am stationed at Wanchai. I paraded for duty on Saturday night at 11 p.m. with Lo Kum, deceased, and others. I left No. 2 Station with Lo Kum as I had instructions to go with him to Kennedy Road. We passed along Wanchai Road and through Morrison Hill. We were both in plain clothes. C.C. 511 was not a detective. We got to Kennedy Road at about 11.40 p.m. I went through a lane into a piece of vacant ground by house No. 55. "When we first arrived" by the terrace of houses we examined the piece of vacant ground. I proceeded along this piece of ground, had a look round and then came back the same way. We both of us then walked along the front of the houses and turned to the left towards the west. We walked to the end of the houses where we had a look round. Not finding anything we retraced our steps. We both of us sat on the stone steps of house No. 55. I am not sure which particular step we sat on. We were both sitting on the same step and had remained there for about two minutes when I heard a sound from the direction of No. 54. The deceased heard the sound and stood up. He went down the steps and stood on the left. He bent forward and looked towards house No. 54. I then heard a report of a fire-arm and the deceased called out "I have been shot in the leg." I suspected that the bullet had been fired from the inside of the house. I did not know for certain at the time, from where the shot came. I then called out a loud voice "I am a detective." I also called it out in Chinese and blew a whistle. Then a European with some ladies came out of the house. I went in to Mr. Yeung's house to get a telephone and as I could not communicate with the station I went there to report. An Indian constable who had come by then, took charge. When the deceased got up from the step to listen to the sound I remained sitting. I was there till after the shot was fired. Nobody called out "Who are you?" or challenged in any way. I had visited the terrace previously at night on the 13th. I have been in Wanchai for three years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nash: I have been in the detective force for 12 years. I wore a suit of black pongee silk on the night in question. Lo Kum wore a suit of blue and black. He had shoes on. His trousers were not tucked up to the knee. I did not see whether he had any socks on. I was in the place about four minutes before I sat on the steps. I am not sure on what particular step we sat. The shot must have been fired at about 11.45 p.m.

Sergeant Kelly said: On Saturday night I was called out at 11.50 p.m.

and went to Kennedy Road. Inspector Kent was already there. Deceased was lying on the path in front of the terrace of houses. I took the deceased to hospital about 1 a.m. and handed him over to Dr. To. On the morning of the 5th the body was identified by me as of Lo Kum. I sent the detectives out on duty on Saturday night at 11 p.m. My instructions were that they should patrol Kennedy Road and the terrace of houses. It was a special patrol on account of larcenies and burglaries which had been reported. The two men had been out together before. The previous night they had gone out at 1.30 a.m. but as a larceny had occurred at 11 p.m. the same night he sent them out the next day at 11.30 p.m. There were sixteen steps leading to the house. The distance from the door to the bottom of the step is twenty-five feet, and to the boundary wall thirty-five feet. The distance along the front of the terrace is 45 paces. On June 16 I visited defendant's house as he had reported an attempted burglary. That was the occasion on which a pane of glass was smashed.

Mr. King: Did you see Mr. Williams and had you a discussion as to Police duties?

Mr. Nash: I object. The man has not been warned. Advantage must not be taken of his position.

Mr. Hutchison: I cannot understand what your objection is about.

Mr. King: This conversation refers to June 16.

Continuing, witness said: Mr. Williams told me he had seen two men lurking round, and I replied "It may be two of my men."

Cross-examined: The men were on special patrol and they were allowed to use a certain discretion. I was called out at 11.50 p.m. and reached there at midnight. I order the patrols out myself.

Mr. Nash: I take it that it is the practice of the Police when sending out special patrols to warn the residents of the locality?

Witness: Yes.

In this particular instance were the residents warned?—They were warned two months previously.

In the conversation you had with Mr. Williams you said it might have been your men?—That is so.

How is it that you remember this particular conversation?—Nothing special occurred at the time?—I do remember it.

You were up at the house yesterday I think and you approached Mr. Williams on this particular subject?—I did.

Mr. Hutchison: On what subject?

Mr. Nash: On the subject of having had a conversation with him on June 16.

Inspector Kent said: About 11.50 p.m. on the night of the 3rd I was in the charge room of No. 2 Station. A telephone message was received. I don't know from where, stating that a Chinese had been shot in Kennedy Road. Immediately after Chinese constable 48 and an Indian constable came into the station. The Chinese constable said that C.C. 511 had been shot in the leg opposite No. 55 Kennedy Road. I gave instructions for an ambulance and went to the scene. On arrival I saw C.C. 511 lying on his back. He had a wound on his right leg and he had lost a considerable quantity of blood. There was a piece of string round the leg as though somebody had tried to stop the bleeding. Unfortunately it was not tight enough, otherwise the man's life might have been saved. I tied another string and sent deceased to hospital in charge of Sergeant Kelly. Mr. Williams introduced himself to me and said "This is a regrettable affair; I thought they were thieves." I told him not to say anything more. I then asked him for the rifle and an empty cylinder which he produced. I told Mr. Williams to report at No. 2 Police Station next morning and he did. He was then charged. When I arrived there I found that Mr. Williams and others had done everything they could for the man and had sent to the Naval Hospital for medical assistance. There had been 19 burglaries or attempts in European houses since April 19. Mrs. Evans, wife of Captain Evans, lives at No. 56 and her place was entered on May 18. A report was received from No. 55 on June 16 that a burglary had been attempted. I knew there was apprehension among European residents and put on special patrols, which were instituted ten weeks ago. That was because of a report received from Mr. Yeung Hee's house.

Cross-examined: I made an examination of the place after deceased was sent to hospital. There were blood marks all over, as if a lot of persons had been walking about the place.

Mr. Nash: I take it that the Police have special instructions not to trespass on private property?

Witness: Yes, except when under instructions from owners. I may say that Mrs. Evans asked for special protection as her husband is away.

Mr. Hutchison: The Police are quite justified in sitting on the steps if they are watching for thieves.

Continuing, witness said that the shot must have been fired downwards as there was a slope.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

STATEMENT BY ACCUSED.

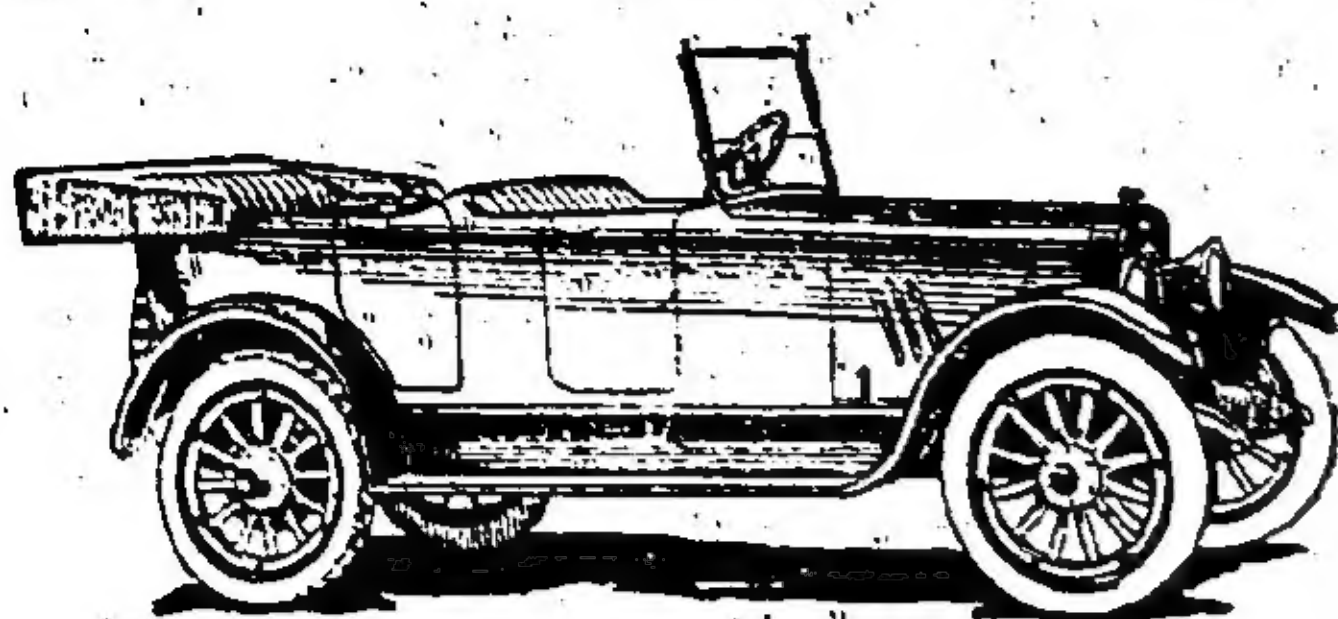
Mr. Nash reserved his defence but said that Mr. Williams wished to make a statement.

The usual warning was given and then Mr. Williams said that it was

with very deep feelings that he stood before the Magistrate, and, with his permission, he wished to make some observations on incidents which occurred previous to the present accident. He had occupied house No. 55, Kennedy Road since October 1, 1919, and found it to be very pleasant up till Christmas night. Then the first burglary was attempted in Mr. Yeung's house, No. 54, when a man was found in the room, but managed to make his escape. Between then and May, 1920, several suspicious characters had been seen lurking around, though no actual attempt was made to enter the four houses in the terrace. In the early hours of the morning of May 18 the house occupied by Capt. Evans, No. 56, was entered by a burglar or burglars who had removed a pane of glass from the front door. The men had burnt some powder the fumes of which would overcome the occupants. Mrs. Evans heard a noise down below and also smelt the smoke and putting a handkerchief over her mouth, went downstairs. She went to the back of the house and finding no one went up to her room. The next morning she found several articles missing. During the latter part of May several suspicious characters were seen by the residents loitering about the place and in the early hours of June 16 an attempt was made at her house, similar to the one at No. 56. The men had taken out a pane of glass. A friend who was staying in his house at the time, saw the flicking of a light and called out from his room and asked if anything was the matter. Witness was just on the point of asking the same question. They proceeded very cautiously downstairs and discovered that burglars had not gained admission. They searched the front portion of the terrace and found that the burglars had decamped. They blew a Police whistle and reported the matter to a European Sergeant who quickly got Sergeant Kelly on the scene. Since that day burglars had been several times on their verandahs, the latest occasion being on June 29. In his opinion a burglar working on the verandah and trying to get into the front room would have a friend watching through the glass door where they could see anyone coming downstairs through the passage being slightly illuminated by a lamp in the street below. Therefore, when he got down there was nobody to be seen. He waited on Tuesday and the following nights, watching, so as to allow his wife and children to go to sleep. On Friday night at 11.30 p.m., the amah employed by Mr. Yeung appealed to him to protect Mr. Yeung's son from burglars who were attempting to get into the house. He proceeded to the house and found that the iron gates had been opened. The amah had seen a man trying the front door and the man had got away before he arrived on the scene. The man was reported to a Chinese constable from No. 2 Station. At night on the 3rd, about 11 p.m., being "dead beat," he decided to retire. About 11.30 p.m., Police whistles were blown on the left and back of his house. He jumped out of bed and proceeded to the front verandah where he kept watch for some time. Two men came out from the east end of the terrace. They went round the pillars and on the steps of each house, and then round the buildings on the west end. He called his son who was asleep at the time and told him what he had seen. They both went to the front verandah again and watched to see if anything would happen. In a few minutes a man came out from the same direction as the other two, and in the dim light he observed that the man had no shoes or stockings on and appeared to be a coolie. His movements were very suspicious. He visited each cellar and steps in turn. After going to the end of the terrace he made a signal to someone and looking in that direction witness saw a man dressed in black, standing in such a position that he could command a view of the slope approaching the terrace. On the signal being given the second man advanced to meet the first at the bottom of Mr. Yeung's house where they stayed some time. Knowing that Mr. Yeung and his family were away from home he became anxious about Mr. Yeung's son who was in the house with only the amah. Just as he was on the point of going down the men turned and came towards his house and after a few seconds ascended his steps. He picked up his gun which was kept in the bedroom and went downstairs very cautiously. The two men were sitting on the steps. As near as he could see in the darkness they were sitting four or five steps from the top. Something seemed to disturb them and they went down the steps. They looked around the pillars and seemed quite satisfied that no one was about. They again came to the steps, and he tried his rifle to show them that he was armed. He had thought at the time the men had noticed him standing at the door. Before he knew what had happened, his rifle went off. One of the men threw up his arms and rolled down the steps. The man in black jumped from the fourth step where he had been standing into the corner and cried out "Police." Immediately witness realised what had happened and he rushed upstairs for the front door key which he kept in his bedroom on the advice of Sgt. Kelly.

(Continued on Page 5)

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ARMA VIRUMQUE.

RIVER MYSTERY SOLVED.

As the builder of Spanish castles finds his dreams blotted out when he returns to earth at midnight, so the reporter's vision of solving a hungering and ever morbid public with gruesome details about a murder mystery has faded out. The arm, evidently that of a woman of refinement, the hand of which wore "carefully manicured nails," and which was found on the Public Garden's fore shore by Constable Norton on Tuesday, turns out to be not the arm of a beautiful maiden mysteriously done away with, but that of a Chinese man. And a mill hand at that, says the N.C. Daily News.

The arm was so beautifully formed and the hand so delicate and well cared for, that none of the detectives interested in the case suspected it to be anything else than the arm of a woman. At first they were positive it was a foreign woman's arm, but this theory was dropped when Dr. Murray, the municipal physician, declared it was a Chinese girl's arm. The police took the trouble to have the limb photographed and its finger prints taken, and on Tuesday night detectives were inquiring if any Chinese girls were missing.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.
The River Police, on the theory that the arm had been torn from a floating body by a steamer's propeller, were inquiring if any woman had fallen overboard from a ship in port. One policeman—not saying if he is of the River or Municipal force—who was positive it was a woman's arm, admitted he was not qualified to judge, not being familiar with women's arms above the wrist. While detectives were following up the missing girl theory others made the rounds of the hospitals, and it was definitely ascertained, when one of the doctors of Shantung Road Hospital visited the mortuary, that the arm was that of a Chinese youth which had been amputated at the hospital a few days ago. Relatives asked for the limb, which they threw into the river to satisfy their superstitious fears.

The young man was employed in a mill, his work requiring that his hands be almost constantly in rapid water; hence the "manicured" nails. His arm had been caught in machinery and was broken in two places. He died from physical shock following the accident and operation. And that is the end of the story except this: that it shows how thoroughly the police work, especially when anything that appears like a mystery confronts them.

A member of the N.C. Daily News staff has committed the following indiscretion upon the subject—
The builder of castles in Spain
Takes not to himself all the blame
For between me and you
The Police thought it true
That the arm was the arm of a dame.

AMERICA IN LONDON.

TAXI DRIVER'S WIT.

The taxi-driver has not yet acquired that genius for repartee which the driver of the hansom-cab possessed in the old days, but he is "creeping-up."

He was assisting a couple of Americans to "do" London in a hurry, the other day; and he found them hyper-critical. One of them liked the Washington Inn in St. James' Square, but when he was told how long it took to build, he said, "Why, in the States he could run up a five storey building in that time. In the same way he was scornful when the driver told him, at a venture, that twelve months were occupied in building the London Opera House. "Why, in N.Y.," he said, "we could do you a thirty-story block in less than that!" And the driver had no answer. But he brooded! It took him time—several minutes—to mature his plans; but at last he scored.

He drove, in the course, up Ludgate Hill; and at the top the critic was again at his best for information. The driver swerved round to the right without slackening speed, as though he had nothing at all to say about St. Paul's; but an American head was out of the window at once, and he was pulled up sharply by the question: "Say, what about this edifice?" The trap baited, and the prey secured, "If you'll excuse me a minute, sir," the driver said, "I'll call that policeman and ask him. It wasn't here when I passed yesterday."

SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

LIMEWASHING QUESTION CONSIDERED.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at the Board Rooms last evening. Mr. G. R. Sayer presided, and there were present Mr. S. W. Tso, Dr. Ozorio, Col. Humphrey, Dr. W. W. Pearce, M.O.H., and Mr. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

The more important items considered were the adoption of an amendment of the Offensive Trade by-laws, and of a new method of procedure for the enforcement and regulation of limewashing of buildings.

In connection with the Offensive Trade by-laws, the Chairman stated that although the Board had extensive powers under the nuisance section, it should be conditional in the licences that precautions be taken in case of dusty trades which would be detrimental to health. He referred also to rag storing and the danger of a spread of disease and vermin. In such cases, he said, proper disinfection should be insisted upon. Doctor Ozorio seconded and the amendment was adopted.

On the question of procedure in issuing these licences Dr. Ozorio suggested that a permanent sub-committee be appointed was adopted.

Regarding the proposed new procedure for limewashing, the Chairman pointed out that better machinery was needed to enforce limewashing and suggested that the Sanitary Department attend to the matter, instead of waiting until a case of default occurred when it meant much work at the end of the season.

Mr. Tso remarked that some responsible person must supervise the limewashing and that it should not be left to coolies.

Dr. Ozorio stated that the proposal had come up previously and that the Chinese were not favourable to it. The Chairman said the Board was not anxious to do the work, but it was better to have it started early than to have it pile up at the end of the season.

Mr. Tso said the Chinese objections were based on the lack of tact used by the coolies now armed with authority, as they spared neither the feelings nor the property of the Chinese in doing the work.

The Chairman said that the limewashing would be properly supervised.

The amendment was adopted. An application for modification of the by-laws relating to the habitation of basements was refused, the Board having no discretion.

An application in regard to closets and offensive trade licences formed the rest of the business considered.

THE QUAINTS.

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is interesting to learn that the "Quaints" may be able to extend their season in Hongkong longer than the one night at first announced, though nothing has yet been definitely arranged.

In any case the performance on Tuesday evening next is to be given under the patronage of H. E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs, who have signified their intention of being present.

A certain number of printers' errors explain themselves, but it is necessary to make it clear that the author of the notice which appeared in the Observer the other week of the Foreign Office pamphlets described them as "fourteen slim paper-covered volumes," and not, as he was made to say, "fourteen slim ditto." The worst of the linotype is that it cannot resist a joke, however bad.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a little Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will clear the trouble within control and prevent a life or a least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

(Continued from page 4.)

"I can only account for the terrible accident through unconsciously pulling the trigger owing to my bad state of nerves caused by the repeated attempts of these burglars. I had not the slightest idea that these men were detectives, nor had any information been given to me or any of the residents of the terrace that these detectives were about. Had I known they were detectives I would have gone out and helped them in their work if necessary."

His wife got bandages and as far as he knew he did the best he could to stop the bleeding from the wound. He had no assistance from any of the Indian or Chinese constables who stood around. He held the man's head in his arm and gave him water to drink and did all he could for him. On the arrival of Inspector Kent, the latter bound up the man's wound, stopped the flow of blood and did all that was possible for a man to do. He wished to state that for four years, April, 1915, to April, 1919, he had been sent by the Admiralty to Invergordon, Scotland, to work for ships in the Grand Fleet. During that time he worked from seven in the morning till sometimes two a.m. Sundays included, right through that period. During that time he had had some very nasty experiences. After the battle of Jutland he was one of three to visit the inside of the "Malaya" where the whole battery on the starboard side was wiped out, and there he saw the shattered remains of friends and acquaintances he once knew. On another occasion when the "Natal" was blown up—he was expected to visit it and did not do so—and sank in three minutes, he witnessed it. He could go on enumerating several other incidents and he considered that the state of his nerves at the present time were due to those experiences. Within the last month the Surgeon-Comdr. Bagington of the Royal Navy had attended him. He and the Chief Instructor had advised him to go home and take a rest, but it was not possible at the time as they had to refit the submarines to send them up North. His duty started at 7 a.m. and continued till 10.20 p.m. Saturdays included. Since the submarine proceeded North the burglaries had taken place and lack of sleep and the state of his nerves were the only reasons he could give for the regrettable accident.

Mr. Hutchison committed defendant to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions. As regards bail, as the charge was serious, it was raised to \$250 by personal bond.

"INVASIONS" OF SINGAPORE.

In what is termed an Empire number, *The Times* has articles on different portions of the Empire. A correspondent in writing on Malaya says: "Previous to the war, there was a large and influential German population in Singapore, and its disappearance—practically the whole of the Germans were sent to Australia for internment—left a considerable blank in business life. But almost simultaneously Singapore became the world's greatest rubber mart, and was the only place where an open weekly rubber auction was held. This produced what has been termed the 'American Invasion' and their arrival considerably stimulated business and social life. Another 'invasion' of somewhat later date caused some uneasiness. The Japanese took up the trade formerly done by German, Austrian, and to some extent also, British and French firms. They swarmed into the town. The cause of uneasiness was not due to business considerations so much as to the keen political antagonism that exists between Chinese, who form the bulk of the Singapore population, and Japanese. Every phase of Sino-Japanese politics is followed closely by both nationalities, and the Chinese are prone to give violent expression to their views. A boycott of Japanese goods in the middle of 1919 caused serious disturbances and a good deal of wanton destruction of property, but the Japanese followed implicitly the counsel given them to make no reprisals and no counter-demonstrations, and peace having been restored has not since been disturbed. The Straits-born Chinese were throughout most loyal and willing to help in preserving the peace."

The writer concludes: Malaya is tropical and malarious. It tries the European pretty severely if he insists on eating, drinking and exercising as freely as in a more bracing climate. But it is a country in which there are still fortunes to be made, and one in which the prudent man may be healthy, happy and prosperous."

A meeting of prominent Buddhists was held recently at the Ananda College, Ceylon, to consider the proposal of Dr. Esakille to film the life of Buddha. Letters from Buddhists in outstations were read. The Angarika Dharma-pala, of Calcutta, wrote strenuously opposing the proposal of filming the life of Buddha. The meeting lasted for close upon 24 hours. It was finally unanimously agreed to oppose the filming, not only the life of Buddha, but also the life of Prince Siddhartha. The objections raised were all on religious grounds.

THE CONRAD FLEET.

TYRRHENIA CHRISTENED.

To meet post-war requirements the Cunard Company are rapidly adding to their fleet of ocean-going vessels, and on the Clyde, another steamer, the "Tyrrhenia," was christened by Lady Beardmore at the Dalmuir Yard, where it has been built by Messrs. William Beardmore and Co. It had been intended to launch the ship, but the somewhat boisterous weather which prevailed made that course dangerous. Accordingly she did not take the water, but if better conditions prevail will soon be slid off the ways.

The "Tyrrhenia" is the third launched by the Cunard Line in the last three months. With the putting afloat of these three vessels nearly one-fifth of the quarter million tons of shipping which the company has in hand will be afloat. The remainder will have made the water by the end of the year, with the exception of the "Servia," whose keel was laid a month ago. They include four big 21,000-ton vessels. The "Tyrrhenia" is a twin-screw geared turbine, with a gross tonnage of 16,700. Accommodation is provided for 280 first-class, 360 second-class, and 1,187 third-class passengers.

In addition to the new ships which the Cunard has shortly have at their command, other big vessels will soon be actively engaged in their service. The "Imperator" is being overhauled, and will be ready for ocean-going on June 7. She and the "Aquitania," equipped for oil-fuel consumption, will join the "Mauretania," on the Southampton New York service, where the trip will form the fastest and largest steamship service in the world.

"FORGED ROUBLE NOTES."

VLADIVOSTOK MYSTERY.

According to a Japanese who has just arrived at Tsushima from Vladivostok the forgery of rouble notes on a large scale was recently discovered, and the forger was brought to justice as the result of the great activity shown by the Japanese Gendarmes, in co-operation with the Russian police at that port. The Japanese traveller who is quoted by the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* does not disclose the nationality of the offender, but he remarks that he is neither Japanese nor a Chinese. Almost all the forgers cases hitherto discovered in Vladivostok have been attributed to either Japanese or Chinese, he says, and therefore the new case has aroused considerable interest in many quarters.

Why this delicacy about the mention of the nationality of the forger is exhibited we cannot imagine. In these days a man of any ingenuity could find a hundred kinds of notes better worth forging than roubles.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Position as private or executive secretary by YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, by American firm. Address: Grable, 655, Purchasing Department, San Diego, California, U.S.A.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

TENDERS are invited for the immediate construction of TWO CONCRETE TENNIS COURTS in the University. Specifications on application.

N. T. MACKINTOSH, Registrar.
Hongkong, July 7, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, July 8, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, A Quantity of Household & Office Furniture.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

or MONDAY, July 12, 1920, commencing at 3 p.m. at Messrs. Cooper & Co's godown, "Wanchai."

(For account of the undersigned) 200 Bales Gunnies 28" x 40". Terms—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 7, 1920.

WHEN YOU EAT TOO MUCH.

DIETIES in the stomach after eating is relieved by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it the next time you eat more than you should. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

TO-DAY

WEDNESDAY, July 7th.
TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 p.m.
DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 10th.

TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 p.m.
DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 11th.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS

during

TIFFIN and AFTERNOON.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PILSNA."

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 8th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, July 7, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, July 13, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A Small Consignment of WHITE GOODS, &c., &c., comprising—

Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Cloths/Linen Damask Serviettes.

Also A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.

And Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars. (All new goods and in small lots.) Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 7, 1920.

(For account of the undersigned) on

TUESDAY, July 13, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c., comprising—

Chests of Drawers, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Sofa, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood White Enamelled Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c. (Teakwood, Teakwood, Bedsteads, &c. (Teakwood, Teakwood, Dining Tables and Chairs, &c. (Teakwood, Teakwood, and Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, Cutlery, &c. (Teakwood, Teakwood, Electro-Plated Ware, &c. (Teakwood, Teakwood, and Brass, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of blackwood Furniture, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets, new and second-hand.

Also One Good Piano, 1 Enamelled Bath, American Ice Chest, and 1 large Electric Fan. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.) Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 7, 1920.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THIS WEEK ARE SELLING

MEN'S WHITE SOIESETTE COAT SHIRTS.

WHICH ARE SLIGHTLY SOILED

MUCH BELOW CURRENT PRICES.

TO EFFECT A CLEARANCE

WE ARE OFFERING THESE SHIRTS

3 FOR \$7.50

Recently Sold at \$3.75 each.

COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.

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|--------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A 2639 | Hindustani Meow | Fox Trot Violin & Piano One Step |
| A 2297 | Indiana Darktown Strutters Ball | Jazz Band Fox Trot |
| A 2327 | Beale Street Lily of the Valley | Princes Orchestra One Step |
| A 5919 | Broken Doll Biltmore Waltz | Fox Trot Princes Band |

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
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ROUND THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

BY THE BEST & MOST COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS

AT THE SPECIAL REDUCTION PRICES—

HUDSON or CHANDLER, 7—passenger Motor Car \$12.00

OAKLAND, 5—passenger Motor Car \$ 8.00

Phone 2499. BREEZY GARAGE,
161, Des Voeux Road, Central,
(next to Sincere Co., Ltd.)

PEPSODENT TOOTH PASTE

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 1877.

PORT, CLARET & WHITE WINES.

From the oldest and most reliable Oporto Houses.

WORLD RENOWNED BRANDS

PORT WINES

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Belle Sexo, per case of 1 doz Qts, duty paid \$40 | |
| Distincto, do | \$32 |
| Porto Club, do | \$30 |
| St. Antonio, do | \$24 |
| Frei Agostinho, do | \$24 |

CLARETS

- | | |
|-----------------|------|
| Vinho Tinto, do | \$10 |
| Ocellar, do | \$17 |

WHITE WINES

- | | |
|---------------------|------|
| Vinho Branco, do | \$12 |
| Casa Alto Douro, do | \$14 |

AGENTS—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 125. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

THE CHINA MAIL.

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HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS:—
To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
From Macao—daily at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.)

Police permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tuck, Coor & Sox, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 27th July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 5th July.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 4th August.

S.S. "HUNGARIA"

Sailing on or about 31st August.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING

TO LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 12th August.

S.S. "HUNGARIA"

Sailing on or about 12th September.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 15th Sept.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service between
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

S.S. "BORNEO MARU"

Sailing on or about 26th July.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 13th July.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

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Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN

PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA

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AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

BURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALPS MARU (Call. Marseilles).....Tuesday, 7th Sept.

ATLAS MARU (Call. Marseilles).....Saturday, 26th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and

Cape Town via Singapore.

MEXICO MARU.....Sunday, 8th August.

CHICAGO MARU.....Tuesday, 14th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

BURMA MARU.....Tuesday, 20th July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly

service.

UNNAN MARU.....Sunday, 1st August.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

KOHSEU MARU.....Saturday, 17th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in

Japan and taking cargo Over and points U.S. in connection

with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

ARIZONA.....Sunday, 11th July.

MANILA MARU.....Tuesday, 20th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco,

Panama and Cuban Ports.

AMAZON MARU.....Monday, 15th July.

ATLANTIC MARU.....Tuesday, 20th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokohama.

SIAM MARU.....Sunday, 11th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passen-

gers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf

near the Harbour Office.

KAIJO MARU.....Sunday, 11th July.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SCHEU MARU.....Thursday, 15th July.

For sailing dates, etc., apply to—

SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS.

CELEBES MARU.....Friday, 16th July.

YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA,

SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

"HWAH FING".....July 12th.

"VICTORIA".....Aug. 4th.

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.

Agents.

115 Commercial Road, Central.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, CEBU & ILOILO.....July 8, at Noon.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....July 10, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO.....July 10, at 4 p.m.

AMOI, SHANGHAI AND PUWOW.....July 12, at 10 a.m.

SWATOW AND BANGKOK.....July 12, at 10 a.m.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.....July 12, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai

(twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading

to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,

avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

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"WHEATLAND MONTANA".....About July 12th.

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"KERTON".....About Aug. 12th.

For PORTLAND Direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"ABERCOSS".....About July 12th.

"PAWLET".....About July 16th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

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Telephone Nos. 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Service to UNITED STATES

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

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S.S. "KEKETICUT" About Middle of July.

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THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

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Freight Service to Europe.

Regular Service to

ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "HASSAYAMPA"

Sailing

Middle of July.

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AGENTS.

Fifth Floor

Hotel Mansions.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE."

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DUE DEPARTURE ABOUT SAILING

S.S. WEST MONTOP July 25. S.S. WEST MONTOP July 28.

S.S. WEST HIKKA Aug. 20. S.S. WEST HIKKA Aug. 22.

S.S. VINITA Sept. 12. S.S. VINITA Sept. 16.

S.S. WEST HIXTON Oct. 7. S.S. WEST HIXTON Oct. 10.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points;

no Transshipment on route.

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Empress of Asia July 29 Aug. 18

Monteagle Aug. 19 Sept. 6

Empress of Russia Aug. 28 Sept. 13

Empress of Japan Sept. 14 Oct. 6

Empress of Asia Sept. 23 Oct. 11

Empress of Russia Oct. 21 Nov. 8

Monteagle Oct. 28 Nov. 13

Empress of Japan Nov. 9 Nov. 30

Empress of Asia Nov. 18 Dec. 6

Empress of Russia Dec. 16 Jan. 8

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact

date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from

the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested

as ever. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable

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the Pacific via C.P. & O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal

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AND RETURN.

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HAICHING.....Capt. A. H. Stewart.....TUESDAY, 13th July, at 2 p.m.

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INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND
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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,400	17th July	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	5,100	21st July	MASSILLON LONDON & A'warp.
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	5,300	4th Aug.	MASSILLON LONDON & A'warp.
"KALYAN"	5,000	10th Aug.	MASSILLON LONDON & A'warp.
"PLASSY"	7,400	31st Aug.	MASSILLON LONDON & A'warp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,600	10th July	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	18th July	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
"EASTERN"	4,000	30th Aug.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"LAHORE" (Cargo)	5,300	8th July	Shanghai and Japan.
"TORILLA"	5,100	8th July	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	5,000	13th July	Shanghai and Japan.
"JYEPOR" (Cargo)	5,200	14th July	Shanghai and Japan.
"PLASSY"	7,400	5th Aug.	Shanghai and Japan.

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Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O.S.N. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of
their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
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TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) ... Sunday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KANINAWA MARU (Calling Manila) ... Monday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 13th July, at Noon.
IKO MARU ... Friday, 23rd July, at Noon.
ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 6th Aug., at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Banjoangwi
Soerabaya, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 10th July.

LIVERPOOL & Marseilles via Singapore, Colombo,
Suez and Port Said.

TOKIWA MARU ... Friday, 9th July.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th August, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via the Suez Canal.

TOKIWA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore, Durban and
Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU ... Saturday, 10th July.

OMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINYO MARU ... End of July.

ALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TAT-UNO MARU ... Wednesday, 26th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 21st August, at 11 a.m.

BANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MUTOHARA MARU (Kobe only) ... Thursday, 8th July.
TENSHIN MARU ... Sunday, 11th July.
SHIDZUKA MARU ... Friday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 224 & 225.

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"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.
"KORFA MARU"	20,000	July 14th.
"SHIRAKI MARU"	20,000	Aug. 10th. (from Yama).
"TEIYO MARU"	22,000	Aug. 11th.
"SRINYO MARU"	22,000	Sept. 6th.
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	Sept. 17th.

*Omitting call at Shanghai. *Calling at Keelung.

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VIA JAPAN, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

TRINITY BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.
"KAISHO MARU"	17,000	July 30th.
"ANYO MARU"	15,500	Sept. 5th.
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	Nov. 5th.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KORFA" MARU.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONO-

LULU, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

The above named Steamer having

arrived TUESDAY, July 6th 1920,

consignees of cargo are hereby notified

to present their Bills of Lading for counter-

signature, and take immediate delivery

from alongside steamer or the Company's

Godown, where all cargo impeding im-

mediate discharge will be landed at

consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on

cargo remaining undelivered after

Tuesday, July 13th 1920.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-

ages will be landed into the Company's

Godown, where same will be examined on

Friday, July 16th 1920, at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after

goods have left the steamer or Godown, and

none will be entertained if presented

later than three weeks after arrival

of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be

offered.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.
Hongkong, July 6, 1920.

MITSUBISHI SHOI KAISHA, LTD.

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EXPORTS.

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Dairen, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Hankow,
Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Manila,
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For Particulars, apply to
S. KOMURA, Manager.
No. 14, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"EASTERN TRADER."

having arrived from San Francisco
via ports on July 1st, 1920 Consignees
are hereby notified that their cargo
is being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kow-
loon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports and Ex-
ports, Hongkong, before Bills of
Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged
cargo is to be left in the Godowns
where it will be examined at 11 a.m.
on July 6th, 1920, by the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael &
Clarke.

All claims must be presented within
thirty days of the steamer's arrival
here, after which they cannot be
recognized. No claims will be
recognized after the goods have left
the Godowns and cargo undelivered
on and after July 7th, 1920 will be
subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,
Agents.

1st floor, Powell's Building,
12, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Hongkong, July 1, 1920.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"ARCTURUS."

having arrived from SEATTLE via
ports, on July 1, 1920, consignees
are hereby notified that their cargo is
being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kow-
loon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports and Exports,
Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will
be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged
cargo is to be left in the Godowns
where it will be examined at 11 a.m. on
July 6, 1920, by the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within
thirty days of the steamer's arrival
here, after which they cannot be
recognized. No claims will be re-
cognized after the goods have left the
Godowns, and cargo undelivered on
and after July 7, 1920, will be
subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-signa-
ture immediately.

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Hongkong, July 1, 1920.

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Godowns 706.

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& "COLUMBIA"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.
Sailings from HONGKONG at NOON.
"COLUMBIA" ... Wednesday, July 14th.
"VENEZUELA" ... Wednesday, Aug. 13th.
"ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, Sept. 6th.
Hongkong Calcutta service.
"LAKE FIFIELD" ... Wednesday, July 7th.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
HOTEL MANHATTAN.
Telephone 145. Cable Address: "SOLANO."

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For SAN FRANCISCO.

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"COLORADO SPRINGS" 15th July.

For Cuba and Baltimore.

"CANIBAS" 5th July.

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All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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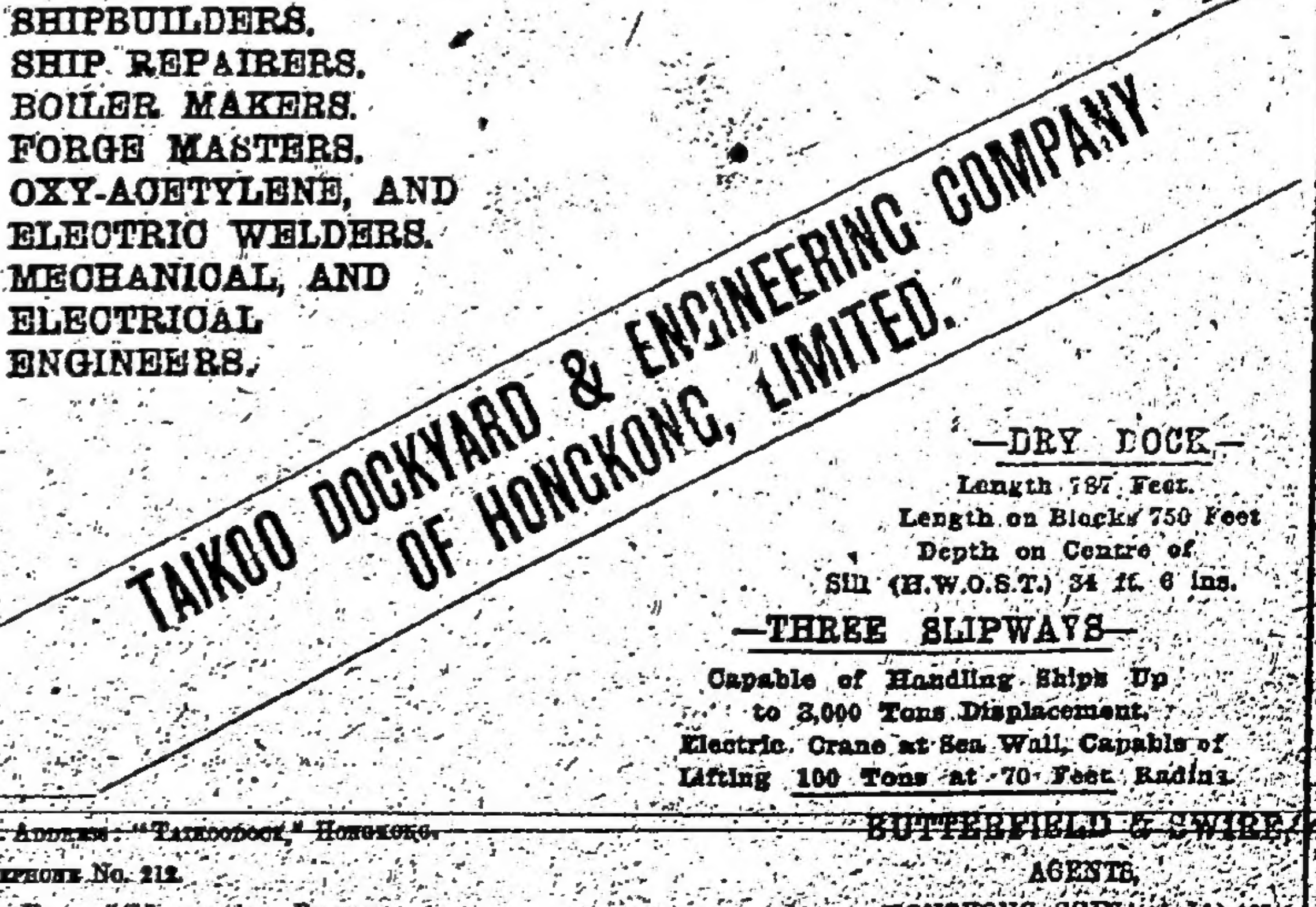
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Capable of Handling Ships up
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Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of
Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

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You'll never have your slumbers disturbed by uncomfortable pyjamas if you choose our full cut and roomy sleeping suits.

They are made of cool thin absorbent fabric that lets the air through, and we stock them in either the short or full length styles.

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\$4.00 PER SUIT.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

SPA CONFERENCE.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR SPEAKS.

"IN THE NAME OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

LONDON, July 5. An official communique issued by the Spa conference states that the conference opened at 11 o'clock in the morning at Frainseuse Chateau, under the presidency of M. Delacroix, the Belgian Premier. Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, and Sir L. Worthington Evans represented Britain. The heads of the other delegations were M. Millerand (France), Signor Sforza (Italy), and Viscount Chinda (Japan). Germany was represented by Herr Fehrenbach, the Chancellor, Herr Von Simons, the Foreign Minister, and Herr Wirth, the Minister of Finance.

THE AGENDA.

After the arrangement of the agenda, comprising chiefly the execution of military, naval, and aerial clauses of the Treaty, reparations, coal supply, and penalties, Herr Fehrenbach, in the name of the German people, expressed a determination to participate loyally in the measures to be taken for the execution of the Peace Treaty. He announced the approaching arrival of Herr Gessler, and General Von Seeckt who had been urgently summoned and whose arrival the conference decided to await. It was also decided to summon the Minister of Justice from Berlin to participate in a special meeting on Thursday to discuss penalties.

GERMANY'S CHIEF NEED.

Herr Fehrenbach, the German Chancellor, in a speech to the journalists, declared that Germany was ready loyally to work in the task of economic reconstruction of the world and of carrying out the Treaty of Versailles within the limits of their possibilities, adding that he emphasised those last words. He said that the Treaty contained stipulations incapable of execution. The limits of Germany's capabilities depended on the following factors. Firstly, internal tranquility was essential. Germany still contained a great number of unemployed people, which explained the recent disorders. The chief need was to increase production, which up to the present had been insufficient for feeding the people and the importation of the necessary supplies from abroad.

GERMAN ECONOMIC RENAISSANCE.

When this was achieved, continued Herr Fehrenbach, he hoped that the economic renaissance of Germany would enable them to meet their financial obligations arising from the taxes which were created and enable them to assume in some measure the reparation charges. He was very satisfied at this opportunity to discuss face to face with the Allies the economic capacity of Germany in connection with reparation. "We are ready frankly to show our books to the Allies," he said, "and to submit documents which have not been specially prepared for the occasion."

GERMAN LOYALTY TO THE TREATY.

LONDON, July 5. The Spa Conference agenda was prepared in the following order: Disarmament, reparation, and war criminals.

Herr Fehrenbach declared that the Germans met the Allies on the basis of absolute loyal acceptance by Germany of the Treaty of Versailles. The conference adjourned until Tuesday afternoon, awaiting the arrival of the German Minister of Defence.

CANNOT COMPROMISE.

BRUSSELS, July 5. The Belgian Minister of Interior, interviewed, said that there was one point on which his Government could never compromise, namely their priority for the first instalment of two and a half milliards of marks in gold from the first payment to be made by Germany.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

LORD GREY AGAINST SECRET TREATIES.

THE WAY TO DISASTER.

LONDON, July 6. Speaking at the inaugural meeting of the British Institute of International Affairs, formed for the study of national policies, Lord Grey said that the Government should give it to be clearly understood by the world that they were not in a time peace to have secret treaties. "I myself," he said, "have been party to making some secret treaties, but that was in war time, and I would suggest it should be regarded as a fair rule of foreign policy that you should not have secret treaties in peace time. We have got, if we want to keep the peace of the world in future, not only to think nationally, but inter-nationally as well. One of the great lessons of the war is that thinking nationally without thinking inter-nationally leads to disaster. Before the war Germany was thinking more intensely nationally and less inter-nationally than any country in the world, and it led to disaster."

Mr. Balfour cordially supported Lord Grey. Mr. Clynes, on behalf of the Labour Party, emphasised Labour's increasing interest in foreign affairs. Labour, he said, should be possessed of the fullest possible knowledge of these questions.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL BURDEN.

NECESSITY FOR ECONOMIC LIBERTY.

BERLIN, July 5. The financial memorandum presented by Germany to the peace Conference declares that Germany's pre-war national wealth was 220 milliards of gold marks, whereas to-day, after the loss of her colonies, mercantile marine, etc., it could not be estimated at more than 100 milliards of marks, from which foreign debts of between eight and ten milliards must be deducted. The memorandum emphasises that Germany's economic recovery is impossible without financial recovery, and asserts that the financial burden of 60 milliards of marks with taxation will mean a yearly impost of 4,400 marks for each household. It points out that in 1918, 81 per cent. of the Prussian taxpayers had an income under 3,000 marks, and concludes by emphasising the necessity for economic liberty and the economic collaboration of other peoples.

CHURCHILL'S REPLY TO ALLEGATIONS.

"OBVIOUSLY ABSURD AND UNTRUE."

LONDON, July 5. In the House of Commons, replying to Lt. Col. Leestrance Malone and Captain Wedgwood Benn with regard to the report of the conversation of Mr. Winston Churchill with the Russian anti-Bolshevik General Golovin in May last year, in which Mr. Churchill is alleged to have promised help to the anti-Bolshevik campaign in every way, Mr. Bonar Law said that Mr. Churchill had informed him that the report was very inaccurate. For example the statements that Mr. Churchill said that he was carrying out Kolchak's orders and that British reinforcements sent to Archangel were not to assist in withdrawal but to help Kolchak, were obviously absurd and quite untrue. On the other hand, the Government's policy last year of helping the anti-Bolsheviks was well known and had been quite clearly stated.

Replying to a suggestion during the debate on the subject, Mr. Bonar Law said that it was difficult to find time but Mr. Churchill would be very pleased to deal with the matter.

MANDATED AREAS.

QUESTION OF CHINESE INDENTURED LABOUR.

LONDON, July 5. Replying to Capt. Wedgwood Benn, and Mr. J. D. Kilby, who complained of the re-indenture of Chinese labourers in Samoa before the issue of the mandate, Colonel Amery emphasised that the matter was entirely within the control of the New Zealand Government. The Imperial Government was never at any time responsible for the administration of Samoa. He had no doubt that any representations from the Samoan chiefs against the Chinese would receive the fullest consideration from the New Zealand Government. Colonel Amery declined to submit the question of forbidding Chinese indentured labour in mandated areas to the Council of the League of Nations.

TEA DUTY NOT TO BE ABOLISHED.

LABOUR MOTION HEAVILY DEFEATED.

LONDON, July 5. In the House of Commons, during the Budget discussion, the Labour motion for the abolition of the tea duty was defeated by 242 votes to 45.

AN IMPRACTICABLE SUGGESTION.

ALLIES CANNOT TRY EX-KAISER IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, July 5. In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the suggestion to establish an Allied court in Holland to try the ex-Kaiser was impracticable.

\$50,000,000 SHIP.

NEW NAME FOR CUNARD.

A new name was given to the famous Cunard "Mauretania" when she arrived at Southampton from New York. She is now called the \$50,000,000 ship, because of the large number of wealthy Americans she brought to England.

They are the vanguard of the American invasion, and include bankers, merchants, stockbrokers, engineers, professional men who, wealthy in 1914, are now, as one person puts it, "rolling in money."

"It is certainly the most wealthy passenger list we have ever carried," said one of the ship's officers, "and in the old days we were called the millionaires' yacht."

The voyage completed the fastest round trip from England to New York and back since the war. It was accomplished in just over 16 days.

So crowded was the saloon accommodation that many people, including General R.M. Moore and Lady Flora Moore and several foreign diplomats were compelled to travel second class.

For the first time the "Mauretania" carried a bank, a branch of the London City and Midland, with manager and staff complete.

A cinema has been added to the amusements of the vessel, and the show was greatly appreciated.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp or colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

WITHDRAWAL FROM FREIGHT CONFERENCE.

In March last, following a visit to the Far East of Mr. R. D. Holt, the Blue Funnel Line withdrew from the Far Eastern Freight Conference, on March 24, apparently considering that the interests of the line would be better served by independent action. The three months' notice necessary for withdrawal from the Freight Conference has now expired, and it was learned to-day at the offices of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the local agents for the Blue Funnel Line that while cargo will be booked independently, no reduction was contemplated in the freight rates. Withdrawal from the Freight Conference, it was explained, was merely a reversion to pre-war policy.

HINDU TEMPLE.

DISCOVERY OF ROYAL RUINS.

Ruins of an ancient temple of Shiva within the inner parts of the wall of the fort at Sholapur have been accidentally discovered by Mr. H. A. Simcox, collector of Sholapur. The temple was originally in the possession of the Hindu kings of Vijanagar, says a Central News Bombay message, and then later it fell into Mohomedan hands. The temple was apparently strengthened to form a support for the ramparts of a new fort.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headlines to attract the public eye. The simplest statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's return of notifiable disease records one fatal case of plague (Chinese), one case of diphtheria (American), and one case of enteric fever (British).

Patrons holding tickets for the matinee at the New Victoria Theatre to-day at 3 p.m., who are prevented from attending, may use the same tickets at the 9.15 performance. Pearl White will be the attraction.

A sensational motor car accident is reported from Wanganui, Wellington. The car leapt over a high river bank, fell 150 feet, turned two somersaults, and deposited the driver on a narrow ledge less than two feet wide, then dropped another 150 feet into the river bed. The driver was uninjured.

A cow is the latest victim of our speeding motor cars. According to an official Police report this morning, a motor car, while travelling in the rural district of Wah Hop Sep in the New Territories yesterday, injured a cow. How the collision occurred or what ultimately happened to the animal was not stated.

The Acting Consul for Denmark, Mr. K. Larssen, is in receipt of the following communication from the Foreign Minister at Copenhagen: "Treaty between Denmark and Allied Powers by which Sovereignty of Slesvig has been transferred to Denmark has been signed at Paris. His Majesty the King of Denmark will sign law concerning incorporation on the 9th instant. This day being celebrated as 'Reunion Day'."

All hope has been given up that any of the miners who were at work in the Yubari coal mine, near Sapporo, in the Hokkaido, when the explosion occurred are still alive. There are known to have been 210 men in the mine at the time the disaster occurred. Following the explosion in the Yubari Mine, the six entrances of the mine were closed to prevent the fire from spreading. There are many bodies still in the wrecked galleries of the mine. It is estimated that the money loss aggregates approximately ¥10,000,000.

MUSICAL TREAT NEXT WEEK.

Stop. Read. This is something quite new, good, and absolutely up to the moment. Make a note of the date, July 12—five days hence. On the morning of that day the University of California Glee Club hits town, to open that evening at the Theatre Royal. The Club has 21 members, big jazz orchestra, with violin (good soloist) saxophone (ditto) banjos, drums, cornet, etc. and some of the finest vocal soloists you ever heard. The papers of Shanghai, Yokohama, and Manila rave about the excellence of this show. The China Mail reserves its raving for the present, but advises that you make a note of the date. To-morrow we are promised some account of the origin of this musical affiliation.

KINEMA NOTES.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

A new programme is issued for to-day in which Wm. Fox presents the beautiful drama "Fires of Conscience" in six parts, featuring the famous actor William Farrow. This is really a fine picture that should not be missed. Fox's productions are too well known to comment upon. It will run till Friday night but during Matinees and night performances.

BOMBAY HOUSING PROBLEM.

NOVEL PLAN FOR SOLUTION.

A novel plan for the solution of the housing problem in Bombay has been made to the Corporation. A member has given notice of his intention to move for a report on the possibility of floating a two crore premium bond loan in one or more instalments, with two per cent. interest, or without any interest, and six monthly drawings in either case, for the provision of funds for the erection of buildings for the poor and the working and middle classes in the city and suburbs. The same member proposes that in the buildings erected by means of this loan no one-room tenements would be allowed, and as far as possible, and especially in the suburbs, detached and semi-detached residences should be built.

HOW TO DEAL WITH A COLD.

A hot bath at bed-time, followed by a dose of Pinkettes, forms the best treatment for a cold.

Wild in action and so easily harassed, Pinkettes are equally suitable for both sexes and for any age from childhood onwards.

They dispel constipation without any annoying or purging, cure biliousness, sick headaches, liver troubles, bad breath. Are obtainable from druggists everywhere, also at 60 cents the vital post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Spruce Street, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

Owing to the high price of imported poultry, our prices for own housefod poultry will be as follows on and after the 8th inst:—

CAPONS - - - 55 cents per lb.
CHICKENS - - 60 " " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 7th July 1920.

KING EDWARD'S PEACE EFFORTS.

REMARKABLY SECRET HISTORY.

A good deal is said about King Edward by Baron Eckardstein in the second volume of his "Memoirs" (Lebenserinnerungen), just published by List, Leipzig. Baron Eckardstein was an attaché in the German Embassy in London in King Edward's days; he saw as much as he could of the King, who, however, did not entirely trust him.

What is new and striking (says the London Daily Mail) is his account of the repeated efforts of the British Government to conclude an agreement with Germany, all of which were shattered by the petulance and arrogance of William II. and his Ministers.

The ex-Kaiser loved to be invited to England; King Edward, however, was bored by his presence, because of "the fring of salutes, hurrahings, and other still more tiresome kinds of excitement." After his visit in 1899—in which he had protested eternal friendship for this country—Baron Eckardstein was "stunned" to learn that a German ultimatum giving us 48 hours to release the steamer "Bundesar," seized during the Boer War, was on the way.

His method of warning Lord Salisbury at the British Foreign Office was original and amusing.

"What news have you?" he (Lord Salisbury) asked me very abruptly. "Not good," I answered. "I fear there are very serious complications. You must expect an ultimatum from the Swiss Government." Lord Salisbury looked at me with utter astonishment, and said: "The Swiss Government!—Whatever do you mean?" "Yes," I replied, "the Swiss Minister told me that 18 chests of cheese which belonged to Swiss exporters and had been shipped to South Africa in a German liner have been seized as contraband of war. If the cheese is not at once released you will receive an ultimatum from Switzerland allowing you only 48 hours to give it up, and if you do not, you must take the consequences."

Lord Salisbury's face cleared; he laughed heartily, and then said: "Tell your Swiss friend that the British Government will settle his affair in amiable fashion."

The ultimatum was never delivered—but this is the first time the fact has been disclosed. When Queen Victoria lay dying, William II. came over to bid farewell. The death-agony was almost upon her.

"She was but half-conscious, and as the Kaiser came to her bed she took him for her son-in-law, (the dead Emperor Frederick)."

It is a curious and a touching story.

Immediately after this visit King Edward is related to have talked with Eckardstein about an agreement, summoning him to his study, where he sat with two documents before him, one a letter from the Kaiser protesting affection, and the other a letter from the British Ambassador at Berlin, telling him what the Kaiser really had said of England and the English. The King (according to Eckardstein) remarked sadly:

"Together we could maintain peace for the world. Germany, of course, needs colonies and commercial expansion. But there is room enough for us both in the world. But we cannot have any share in the Kaiser's continual somersaults. And the insults and threats in which the German Navy League and its organs continually indulge towards us are not calculated to remove our distrust."

Nearly a year later he had another interview with King Edward. It was after a state dinner at Marlborough House. He noticed that when the guests got up to smoke:

"Chamberlain" and the French Ambassador Cambon vanished into the "billiard room." Cambon was obviously watching them, and saw that they talked very vigorously for 15 minutes. Naturally I could not make out what they said, but I heard the words Morocco and Egypt.

The Anglo-French understanding was being negotiated. As Eckard-

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Eipenor," Capt. Andrews, sailed for London via Singapore at 10 a.m. with 1,400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Lake Fielding," Capt. O. Arnesen, sailed for Calcutta via Singapore at 3 p.m. to-day with 800 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Kwangshah," Capt. Stewart, sailed for Shanghai at 5.30 p.m. to-day with 700 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hocklee," Capt. Gueriro, sailed for Tournay and Quinhon at 7 a.m. to-day with 40 tons of general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Torilla," Br., cleared to-day and will sail for Kobe via Shanghai at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Nam Wan," Port., cleared to-day and will sail for Hoihow at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

NIKOLAIEVSK TRAGEDY.

GROWING FEELING IN JAPAN.

A Nikolaievsk meeting, held under the auspices of the *Osaka Mainichi*, at the Public Hall, attracted thousands. The meeting was addressed by a correspondent of the *Mainichi*, who has recently returned from Nikolaievsk. "A tremendous crowd, estimated at 50,000 persons, gathered outside the hall, and the speaker at the overflow meeting had to address his audience through a megaphone. Grave details of the massacre at Nikolaievsk continue to fill the columns of the newspapers. Popular indignation is increasing, but the newspapers continue to urge the immediate withdrawal of troops and strongly oppose the despatch of more troops."

stein was going the King sent for him to his study:

"A quarter of an hour later he appeared in a comfortable smoking suit. He was in capital spirits and handed me a leather cigar-case, and told me to light up one of these cigars, as I should certainly find them to my taste. This case contained the last of a large batch of Uppmann 1888 cigars, which Reuben Sassoon used to send him every year, as a Christmas present. He lighted one himself, poured out a glass of mineral water, and asked me whether I would not have a glass of whisky or brandy and soda."

Then he began:

"I cannot look with confidence on the future of Anglo-German relations. You know what has happened recently. When the Kaiser writes me long letters assuring me of his friendship for England I am, unhappily, not able to believe him. My Ministers feel that there can be no more question of a combination between England and Germany. More, we are now urged by France to settle all our Colonial difficulties with her. It will be best in the end if we come to an understanding with her, for England only wants peace and to live on the friendliest footing with other Powers. While Germany we have tried to understand and to live on the friendliest footing with other Powers. We shall avoid, as a matter of course, giving any offence to Germany. We only want peace for the world and quiet for ourselves."

This was the turning point in the history of the two Powers and nothing could have been more dramatic than this episode late in the night, in the smoke of the first British cigars, when King Edward uttered a fatal sentence of friendship and warning before the understanding with France was concluded."

Two new launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" Regt. (Phone No. 3519).

